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FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
ON THE FLIGHT OF THE
KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.
(CONTINUED.)

Friday Morning, June 24.

A Deputation from the diſtrict of Clermont ſtated freſh particulars relating to the capture of the King.

M. Damas undertook by order of M. Bouille, to protect his flight; but, abandoned by his dragoons, he was himſelf obliged to fly.

The King had a paſſport, of which this is a copy:

"*On the part of the* KING.

"To all officers, civil and military, charged with the ſuperintendance and maintenance of public order in the different departments of the kingdom:

"We enjoin you to ſuffer to paſs, without interruption, the Baroneſs de Kortz, going to Frankfort, with two children, a woman, a valet-de-chambre, and three domeſtics, without giving or ſuffering her to receive any hindrance.

"This paſſport to continue in force for one month only.

"Given at Paris, June 5, 1791.

(Signed) LOUIS.

"By the KING,

(Signed) MONTMORIN."

M. Montmorin was ordered to the bar, to ſtate by whom and how this paſſport was granted. He endeavored to exculpate himſelf, by ſaying, he had been *ſurpriſed*.

Friday Night.

The ſitting was opened by the report of the Commiſſioners charged to examine the conduct of M. Montmorin with reſpect to the King's paſſport.

The Commiſſioners ſtated, that having examined the regiſters, they had found that the paſſport had been obtained at the requeſt of M. Simolin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador in France.

A deputation of the Municipality of Paris preſented to the Aſſembly the two citizens who ſtopped the King.

M. Drouet then gave the following recital:

"I am the Poſtmaſter of Sainte Menehoud, formerly a dragoon in the regiment of Conde. My comrade, William, was formerly a dragoon of the Queen's regiment.

"On the 21ſt of June, at half paſt ſeven o'clock in the evening, two carriages and eleven horſes baited at my houſe—I thought I recognized the Queen; and perceiving a man at the back part of the carriage, on the left, I was ſtruck with the reſemblance of his countenance to the King's effigy on an aſſignat of 50 livres.

"Theſe carriages were conducted by a detachment of dragoons, which ſucceeded a detachment of huſſars, under pretence of protecting a treaſure. This eſcort confirmed me in my ſuſpicions; particularly when I ſaw the commander of the detachment ſpeak with great animation to one of the couriers. However, fearing to excite falſe alarms, being alone and having no opportunity of conſulting any one, I ſuffered the carriages to depart.

"But ſeeing immediately the dragoons making preparations to follow them, and obſerving that, after having aſked horſes for Verdun, the carriages took the road to Varennes, I went a croſs road, in order to rejoin them.

"I arrived before them at Varennes. It was eleven o'clock at night, very dark, and every one gone to bed. The carriages were ſtopped in a ſtreet, by a diſpute which had taken place between the poſtillions and the poſt-maſter of the place. The poſt-maſter was deſirous that they ſhould ſtop and refreſh their horſes according to cuſtom. The King, on the contrary, was deſirous to haſten his departure.

"I then ſaid to my comrade, "Are you a ſtaunch patriot!" "Don't doubt it," replied he. "Well (ſaid I) the King is at Varennes. He muſt be ſtopped." We then alighted, and reflected, that in order to ſecure ſucceſs to our plan, it was neceſſary to barricade the ſtreet and the bridge by which the King was to paſs.

"My companion and I then went to the bridge of Varennes; fortunately there was a carriage there loaded with furniture—we overturned it, ſo as to render the road impaſſable; we then ran to ſeek the Procureur de la Commune, the mayor, the commandant of the national guard, and in a few minutes our number increaſed to eight men, who were all hearty in the cauſe.

"The commander of the national guard, accompanied by the procureur, approached the carriage, aſked the travellers who they were, and where they were going? The Queen anſwered that they were in a hurry. A ſight of the paſſport was then demanded. She at length gave her paſſport to two guards of honour, who alighted and came to the inn.

"When the paſſport was read, ſome ſaid it was ſufficient—we combated this opinion, becauſe it was not ſigned by the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, as it ſhould have been. If you are a foreigner, ſaid we to the Queen, how came you to have ſufficient influence to have a detachment to follow you? How come you, when you paſſed through Clermont, to have ſufficient influence to be followed by a firſt detachment?

"In conſequence of theſe reflections, and our perſeverance, it was determined that the travellers *ſhould not proceed* till the following day. They alighted at the houſe of the procureur.

"Then the king ſaid to us, 'I am *the King!* Theſe are my wife and children! We conjure you to treat us with that reſpect which the French have ever ſhewn their *Kings!*

"The national guards immediately came in crowds, and at the ſame time the huſſars arrived ſword in hand—they endeavored to approach the houſe where the King was, but we let them know, that if they perſiſted in taking him away, they ſhould not tear him from us alive.

"The commander of the national guards had the precaution to bring up two ſmall field-pieces, which he planted at the upper end of the ſtreet, and two others at the lower end, ſo that the huſſars were between two fires. They were ſummoned to diſmount. M. Douglas refuſed; he ſaid, that he and his troop would guard the King; he was anſwered, that the national guards would guard him without his aſſiſtance. He perſiſted in his reſolution; upon which the commander of the national guards gave orders to the gunners to form their ranks, and to fire. They took the matches in their hands—but the cannons were not then loaded.

"In a word, the commander of the national guards, and the national guards, acted ſo judiciouſly, that they contrived to diſarm the huſſars. The King was then *made a priſoner!*

"Having thus fulfilled our duty, we returned home, amidſt the applauſe of our fellow-citizens; and we are come to lay before the National Aſſembly the homage of our ſervices."

The Preſident congratulated theſe brave citizens on the eminent ſervice they had rendered to their country.

The meeting was then ſuſpended.

Saturday, June 25.

The Aſſembly paſſed the following decrees:

1. The King, on his return to the Chateau des Thuilleries, ſhall have proviſionally, a guard ſubject to the *direct* order of the commandant general, who ſhall be reſponſible for its conduct.

2. There ſhall be likewiſe given to the preſumptive heir, a guard, under the order of the commandant general, and a governor, who ſhall be nominated by the National Aſſembly.

3. That all thoſe who accompanied the Royal Family ſhall be arreſted and examined, and that the King and Queen ſhall be heard in their vindication, that ſuch meaſures ſhall be adopted in conſequence as may be judged proper.

4. That a guard ſhall likewiſe be appointed previouſly for the King.

5. That, till it ſhall be otherwiſe ordained, the miniſter of juſtice ſhall be authoriſed, as he has already done ſince the flight of the King, to affix the ſeal of the ſtate to the acts of the legiſlative body.

6 The miniſters, and the commiſſioners of the King, are authoriſed to exerciſe, being reſponſible, the functions of the executive power.

MONDAY, June 27.

M. Tronchet gave, in the name of the three Commiſſioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen, the following account of the manner in which they had executed their commiſſion:

"For the purpoſe of executing your decree of yeſterday, M. Dandre, M. Duport, and I, met; and, about nine in the evening, proceeded to the Thuilleries. We were introduced into the King's apartment, where we found him alone. After having read to him your decree, I judged it neceſſary to remark, that the declaration of his Majeſty ſhould refer according to the intent and meaning of the decree, as well to all the tranſactions of the 21ſt of June, as to the occurrences connected with them, whether of an interior or poſterior date. The king anſwered, that he did not underſtand ſubmitting to interrogatories; but that he would deliver in a declaration conformably to the requiſition which had been made to him by the National Aſſembly. We then took his declaration, to every page of which he had ſet his ſignature. We went afterwards to the apartments of the Queen, whom we found, with Madame Elizabeth, preparing to ſit down to table; but, the latter informing us that her Majeſty could not then receive us, becauſe ſhe was going to the bath, we deſired her to appoint another hour; and ſhe fixed upon eleven this morning. Of courſe, we retired; but, returning at the time preſcribed, were introduced into the bed-chamber, where the Queen was without any one attendant whatever. We then read to her the decree of the National Aſſembly, ſubjoining to it the ſame obſervation which we had made to the King. She dictated to us her declaration, and, having afterwards heard it read over, put her ſignature to every page of it."

DECLARATION OF THE KING.

"I obſerve, Gentlemen, by your commiſſion, that nothing like an interrogatory is meant; but I am deſirous of complying with the wiſhes of the National Aſſembly, and I ſhall never decline publiſhing the motives of my conduct. The motives for my journey were the outrages and the threats offered to my family and to myſelf on the 18th of laſt April! ſubſequent to that period, I and my family have frequently been inſulted and menaced in ſeveral writings; and the authors of theſe have remained unpuniſhed. I conceived that the ſafety of my family, and of my own perſon, forbade me to continue any longer in Paris. I wiſhed to leave it; and it was for the purpoſe of departing with leſs interruption, that I preferred the night-time. My intentions never were to quit the kingdom. I had not concerted any meaſures whatſoever, either with foreign powers, or with the French emigrants beyond the kingdom. The circumſtance of apartments having been prepared for my reception at Montmedy, may be adduced as a proof that I had no deſign to paſs beyond the frontiers. I choſe this place, becauſe, as it was fortified, my family might have remained there in ſecurity; and becauſe, being thus near the frontiers, I ſhould have been more at hand to reſiſt every attempt to invade France. Here, in the caſe of an invaſion, I could immediately have preſented myſelf in the poſt of danger. In ſhort, I choſe Montmedy even in the moment when I might have choſen any other retreat. One of my principal motives was to re-eſtabliſh the vigor of the government, and to render myſelf ſecure. Had I felt an inclination to depart from the kingdom, I ſhould not upon the very ſame day, have ſent my declaration to the National Aſſembly, but I ſhould have waited for the moment of my having paſſed beyond the frontiers. I always adhered to the deſire of returning to Paris. It is in this ſenſe that the laſt expreſſions of my memorial ſhould be underſtood:—*Frenchmen, and above all, citizens of Paris, what pleaſure ſhall I feel to be among you!* I had not, in the carriage, more than the ſum of 13,200 livres in gold, and 560,000 livres in aſſignats; and theſe were incloſed within the port-folio which has been returned to me by the department.

"I did not communicate my intentions to Monſieur until within a ſhort time previous to my departure; and he only proceeded into a foreign State with the intention of returning to Montmedy, but without taking the ſame road. Several days before I had ordered the three perſons who attended me, to provide themſelves the dreſſes of couriers, in which they might bear my diſpatches. It was not until the preceding evening that I told them they were to accompany me. I only took a paſſport for going out of the kingdom, becauſe none is granted at the Office for Foreign Affairs for the interior parts of the kingdom: neither was the road marked out even at all purſued. I never made any other proteſtations than thoſe which I addreſſed to the aſſembly on the day of my departure; and theſe do not bear ſo much upon the groundwork of the principles of the conſtitution as upon the form of ſanctions, upon the deficiency of that freedom which I ought to enjoy and upon the point, that as the conſtitutional decrees were not preſented to me in one maſs, I could not poſſibly judge of them in a collected view, and altogether. The principal part of this memorial reſts upon the defect of the adminiſtrative and executive meaſures. I was ſenſible, during my journey, that the public opinion was decidedly in favor of the conſtitution. I did not conceive that I could fully have aſcertained the nature of this public opinion at Paris; but upon the road, and in conſequence of all the elucidations, which, as the reſult of my enquiries, flaſhed upon my mind, I became convinced, as I now am, how indiſpenſibly neceſſary it is even for the conſtitution to give power to thoſe officers of the ſtate who are appointed for the maintenance of public order. As ſoon as I could aſcertain the nature of the public opinion, I did not heſitate to ſacrifice my perſonal intereſts to the welfare of my people, this being the great object of all my wiſhes and deſires.

"I ſhall willingly forget all the unpleaſant circumſtances that I have experienced, to ſecure the peace and the happineſs of the nation."

[The King, after reading this declaration, obſerved, "That he had omitted to add, that his Son's Governeſs, and the Ladies in his ſuite, were apprized of his departure but a ſhort time only before it took place; and the King ſigned it with us.]

(Signed) LOUIS,
TRONCHET, DUPORT, DANDRE,"

DECLATION OF THE QUEEN.

"I declare, that the King being deſirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have diſſuaded me from following him; for, that I never will conſent to quit him, my whole conduct for theſe two years paſt, has given ſufficient proofs. I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the confidence and perſuaſion which I had, that he would never quit the kingdom. Had he been ſo inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him. The Governeſs of my daughter, who had been indiſpoſed for five weeks did not receive orders for departure till the evening preceding. She had not even taken any clothes with her—I was obliged to lend her ſome—She was abſolutely ignorant of our deſtination. The three couriers neither knew the deſtination nor the object of the journey—they were ſupplied, from time to time, with money upon the road, and received our orders as we proceeded. The two *femmes de chambre* did not receive orders till the moment of our departure—One of them, whoſe huſband was in the Palace, had not an opportunity of ſeeing him. Monſieur and Madame ſeparated from us, and took the road to Mons, only to avoid embarraſſment, and to prevent delay from the want of horſes upon the road—They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the Palace by paſſing through the apartment of M. Villequier; and that we might not be perceived, we went ſeparately, and at ſome diſtance of time from each other."

[After reading over this declaration to the Queen, ſhe acknowledged it to be ſuch a declaration as ſhe intended to make, and ſigned it with us.] (Signed)

MARIE ANTONIETTE.
TRONCHET, DUPORT, DANDRE."

The Declaration being read, M. Tronchet ſaid, "The King is deſirous to have a duplicate of theſe declarations; without doubt, the aſſembly will authoriſe us to deliver them."

The aſſembly complied with the requeſt, and ordered the declarations to the committee which ſhall be appointed to make a report on this affair.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
TO THE FRENCH.

A PROCLAMATION.
Decreed in the ſitting of June 22, 1791.

"A GRAND offence has juſt been committed. The National Aſſembly was near the concluſion of its long labours! the conſtitution was almoſt completed: the tumults of the Revolution were about to ceaſe; and the enemies of the public welfare were eager, by a ſingle crime, to ſacrifice the whole nation to their vengeance. The King and the Royal Family were carried off on the 21ſt inſtant.

"But your Repreſentatives will triumph over all this obſtacle. They eſtimate calmly the extent of the duties impoſed upon them. The public liberty ſhall be maintained; conſpirators and ſlaves ſhall underſtand the intrepidity of the French Nation, and we make, in the name of the Nation, a ſolemn engagement to revenge the law, or die!

"France would be free, and ſhe ſhall be ſo. It is intended to make the Revolution recede, but it recedes not.—Such, Frenchmen, is your will—it ſhall be accompliſhed. It is neceſſary to accommodate the law to the ſtate of the kingdom. The King, in the Conſtitution, exerciſes the power of the Royal ſanction over the Decrees of Legiſlative Body, He is the Head of the Executive Power, and, in that capacity cauſes the laws to be executed by reſponſible miniſters.

"If the firſt officer of the public deſerts his poſt, or is carried off againſt his will, the Repreſentatives of the Nation have the right to ſupply his place.—The National Aſſembly has, in conſequence, decreed, That the Seal of State, and the ſignature of the Miniſter of Juſtice, ſhall be added to all its decrees, to give them the character of laws. As no order of the King would have been executed, without being counterſigned by the reſponſible Miniſter, nothing was neceſſary but a ſimple delegation by the Aſſembly to authoriſe him to ſign the orders, and thoſe only iſſued by them. In this circumſtance they have been directed by the conſtitutional law relative to a Regency, which authoriſes them to perform the functions of the Executive Power until the nomination of a Regent.

"By theſe meaſures your Repreſentatives have inſured order in the interior part of the kingdom, and to repulſe any attack from without, they add to the army a reinforcement of three hundred thouſand National Guards.

"The citizens then have, on all ſides, the means of ſecurity. Let them not be overcome

by their ſurprize ; the Conſtituent Aſſembly is upon its duty ; the conſtituted powers are in activity ; the Citizens of Paris, the National Guards, whoſe patriotiſm and fidelity are above all praiſe, watch round your Repreſentatives ; the active citizens throughout the kingdom are in arms, and *France may wait for its enemies.*

" Are they to fear the conſequences of a writing, forced before his departure, from a ſeduced King : It is difficult to conceive the ignorance and blindneſs that have dictated this writing, which may deſerve to be further diſcuſſed hereafter ; at preſent, your Repreſentatives content themſelves with examining ſome particular ſentiments.

" The National Aſſembly has made a ſolemn proclamation of political truths, and of rights, the acknowledgment of which will one day produce the happineſs of the human race ; to engage them to renounce this declaration of rights, the theory of ſlavery itſelf has been preſented to them.

" Frenchmen ! we have no fear in recalling to your memories the famous day, the 23d of July, 1789—that day, on which the Chief of the Executive Power, the firſt public functionary of the nation, dared to dictate his abſolute will to your Repreſentatives, charged by your orders to form a Conſtitution. The National Aſſembly lamented the diſorders committed on the 5th of October, and ordered the proſecution of the perſons guilty of them ; but, becauſe it was difficult to diſcover ſome rioters amongſt ſuch a multitude of people, they are ſaid to have approved all their crimes.—The nation is, however, more juſt. It has not reproached Louis XVI. with the violences that have occurred under his Reign, and thoſe of his anceſtors !

" They are not afraid to call to your recollection the Federation of July. What are the ſtatements of the perſons who have dictated the letter of the King, with reſpect to this auguſt act ? that the firſt public functionary was obliged to put himſelf at the head of the Repreſentatives of the Nation, in the midſt of the Deputies of all the kingdom. He took a ſolemn oath to maintain the Conſtitution. If the King does not hereafter declare, that his good faith has been ſurpriſed by ſeditious perſons, he has, of courſe, announced his own perjury to the whole world ! Is it neceſſary to go through the fatigue of anſwering the other reproaches of this letter ?

" The King is ſaid to have experienced ſome inconveniencies in his reſidence at Paris, and not to have found the ſame pleaſures as formerly ; by which it is implied, no doubt, that a nation ought to regenerate itſelf without any agitation, without diſturbing for an inſtant, the pleaſures and the indulgencies of courts. As to the addreſſes of congratulation and adherence to your decrees, theſe ſay they, are the work of the factions.—Yes—no doubt—of TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS *of the factions.*

" It was neceſſary to re-conſtitute all powers becauſe all the powers were corrupted, and becauſe the alarming debts accumulated by the deſpotiſm and the diſorders of government, would have overwhelmed the nation. *But does not Royalty exiſt for the people ? And if a great Nation obliges itſelf to maintain it, is it not ſolely becauſe it is believed to be uſeful ?* The Conſtitution has left to the King this glorious prerogative, and has confirmed to him the only authority which he ſhould deſire to exerciſe. Would not your repreſentation have been culpable, if they had ſacrificed twenty-ſix millions to the intereſt of one man ?

" The labour of citizens ſupports the powers of the State ; but the maxim of abſolute power is, to conſider the public contributions as a debt paid to deſpotiſm. The National Aſſembly has regulated its expences with the ſtricteſt juſtice : they thought themſelves bound, when acting in the name of the Nation, to act munificently ; and when they were to determine what part of the public contributions ſhould be allowed to the firſt functionary, thirty millions were allotted for him and the Royal Family ; but this is repreſented ae a *trifling* ſum !

" The Decrees upon the ſubject of peace and war, have taken from the King and his Miniſters the power of ſacrificing the people to the caprices of courts ; and the definitive ratification of Treaties is reſerved to the Repreſentatives of the Nation. The loſs of a prerogative is complained of. What prerogative ? That of not being obliged to conſult the National will, when the blood and the fortunes of citizens were to be ſacrificed. Who can know the wiſh and intereſts of the Nation better than the Legiſlative Body ? It is wiſhed to make war with impunity.

But have we not had, under the ancient Government, ſufficient experience of the terrible effects produced by the ambition of Miniſters ?

We are accuſed of having deſpoiled the King in forming the judicial power, as if the King of a great Nation ought to appear in the adminiſtration of juſtice, for any other purpoſe than that of cauſing the law to be obſerved, and its judgments executed. It is wiſhed that he ſhould have the right of granting pardons, and changing puniſhments ; but does not all the world know, how ſuch a right would be exerciſed, and upon whom the benefit of it would fall ? The King could not have exerciſed it by himſelf ; and having prohibited Royal deſpotiſm, it was natural to prohibit that of the Miniſters.

" The neceſſity of circumſtances has ſometimes obliged the National Aſſembly to meddle, contrary to its inclination, in the affairs of adminiſtration. It ought not to act, when the government remained in blameable inertneſs ? It is, therefore, neceſſary to ſay, that neither the King nor the Miniſters have the confidence of the nation !

" The Societies of Friends of the Conſtitution have ſupported the Revolution ; they are more neceſſary than ever, and ſome perſons preſume to ſay that they govern the adminiſtrative bodies, and the empire, as if they were the deliberating bodies !

" Frenchmen ! all the powers are organized ; all the public functionaries are at their poſts ; the National Aſſembly watches over the ſafety of the State ? may you be firm and tranquil ! One danger alone threatens us.—You have to guard againſt the ſuſpenſion of your labours—againſt delay in the payment of duties—againſt any inflammatory meaſures, which commence in anarchies, and end in civil war. It is to theſe dangers that the National Aſſembly calls the attention of the citizen,. In this criſis, all private animoſities and private intereſts ſhould diſappear.

" Thoſe who would preſerve their liberty, ſhould ſhow that tranquil firmneſs which appals tyrants. May the factious, who hope to ſee every thing overturned, find order maintained, and the Conſtitution confirmed, and rendered more dear to Frenchmen, by the attacks made upon it ! The Capital may be an example to the reſt of France. The departure of the King excited no diſorders there ; but to the confuſion of the malevolent, the utmoſt tranquility prevails in it.

" To reduce the territory of this empire to the yoke, it will be neceſſary to deſtroy the whole nation ! Deſpotiſm if it pleaſes, may make ſuch an attempt—*It will either fail, or at the concluſion of its triumphs, will find only ruins !*"

This Addreſs was unanimouſly approved by the Aſſembly, and ordered to be ſent to all the Departments.

L I S L E, June 7.

THE National Guard in the village of Leſquin ſtopped an eccleſiaſtic, who had a conſiderable quantity of louis-d'ors, and one bag of ſilver, in his carriage, the whole weighing 169lb. beſides this, a quantity of aſſignats, and ſome rouleaux of Louis, were found upon his perſon. This money is ſaid to have been the firſt payment of a million to be furniſhed by the late Abbot of St. Bertin to the Cardinal de Rohan, to haſten the paſſage of the Rhine. Thus the counter-revolution has received another pull-back.

P A R I S.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 27.

The Conquerors of the Baſtile again came to renew their oath.

M. Troncher, who had juſt received a note from the King, ſaid that his Majeſty deſired to ſee the Commiſſioners at eleven o'clock ; but, he added that the Commiſſioners did not think it proper to comply with this deſire without the orders of the Aſſembly. The Aſſembly ordered them to wait on the King.

In half an hour the ſame deputy returned, and ſaid that the Commiſſioners had found the King in his bed-chamber, who told them that he had ſent for them to add that he had forgotten, in his declaration to mention his having given orders to M. Bouille to protect him on his journey to Montmedi.

The Commiſſioners having told the King that the Aſſembly was informed of this circumſtance, his Majeſty replied, " I knew not that theſe orders were known. I have nothing more to add ; my only intention was to inform you that I had given thoſe orders."

M. Deſmuniers then made his report, in the name of the Committee of Conſtitution, on the forms to be obſerved in the choice of a Governor to the preſumptive heir of the crown. One article alone was productive of debates. This was " whether the Members of the Legiſlature ſhould be eligible to this office."

It was at length determined in the negative.

Art 1. Previouſly to the nomination of a Governor to the preſumptive Heir of the Crown, a liſt of the citizens qualified for that office, ſhall be drawn up.

Art. 2. The members of the National Aſſembly, divided into Bureaux, ſhall make the neceſſary ſcrutiny. Two Secretaries ſhall add together the ſcrutinies of all the Bureaux. The liſt of thoſe who are qualified ſhall be reported to the Aſſembly, and ſhall be printed.

Art. 3. The Election ſhall be by a plurality of votes. The votes may be not only for any of thoſe on the liſt, but for any one citizen. No Members of the National Aſſembly ſhall be elected.

Art. 4. The Governor appointed ſhall, before the Aſſembly, take an oath to watch over the life, and to promote the health of the preſumptive heir, and to be reſponſible for his perſon.

Art. 5. All perſons in the ſervice of the preſumptive heir ſhall be under the orders of the Governor.

Art. 6. The National Aſſembly will immediately apply themſelves to the formation of a plan of education for the preſumptive heir, in purſuance of a former decree.

At the opening of the evening ſitting, a letter from Dunkirk was read, giving information that the officers of the regiment Colonel-General had run away to Furus, and had taken with them the colours, and the whole baggage. They had alſo attempted, but in vain, to corrupt the ſoldiers, and to entice them to deſert.

A Monk was to be their treaſurer. His apartments have been ſearched, and in them were found 50,000 livres in ſilver ; 200,000 livres going beyond the frontiers, were alſo intercepted. The trunks of the fugitive officers have been ſeized, and therefore it is ſuppoſed they will ſoon be ſhirtleſs.

L O N D O N, June 30.

A Special Meſſenger arrived at the Imperial Ambaſſador's on Saturday laſt, who is one of the Emperor's body-guards ; he was only ſeven hours on his paſſage from Oſtend. A long conference took place between Mr. Pitt and his Excellency on Monday, in conſequence of the diſpatches he brought over. The report is, that they contained information that the Emperor has been prevailed on again to join his forces with thoſe of Ruſſia againſt the Porte—that the Danes have determined to join Ruſſia in diſputing the paſſage of the Engliſh fleet up the Baltic ; and that Sweden has determined, in caſe of a rupture between Ruſſia and this country, to re-commence hoſtilities againſt the former.

The French Eaſt-India company, notwithſtanding the general depreſſion of their country, maintain their credit in the moſt exemplary manner ; to one houſe alone, a few days back, they remitted in one bill, no leſs a ſum than 40,000l.

JU Y 7.

Baron Horix, Referendary of the Chancery of the Empire at Vienna, has juſt publiſhed a work, which is much ſpoken of. Its object is to prove, that every citizen of Germany, who was born free, has, by virtue of ſuch freedom, a right to aſpire to any public employment or charge whatever ;—and that the excluſive right which is claimed by the Nobility, has no other foundation, than barbarous prejudice ſanctioned by ignorance.

We ſeem to have at length reached the happy æra, when all the Gothic governments throughout Europe, are to vaniſh, and make room for governments founded on juſtice and reaſon, and conformable to the grand objects, for which ſocieties were originally inſtituted. Deſpotiſm and Feudality are now at their laſt gaſp. Mankind are determined to be no longer led like a herd of brutes. In lieu of an unnatural inſtinct, they have ſubſtituted the light of reaſon, which now brings forth to view thoſe rights, that have been too long concealed from the eyes of the people, and of thoſe who govern them.

A certain and infallible method of preſerving French beans, potatoes, and other tender vegetables from being injured by the ſpring and ſummer froſts :—Before the ſun riſes, waſh off all the white froſt from the plants with a watering-pot of common pond or ſpring water. The above has been tried this ſummer and had the deſired effect.

A gentleman aged upwards of 60, was, and had been for ſome years, violently afflicted with the ſtone and gravel in the bladder and kidnies ; he was adviſed to eat raw onions, and drink the juice of the ſoureſt crab apples, particularly in the mornings, and to uſe as much of both as his ſtomach and conſtitution would bear at all times in the day ; by continuing the uſe of theſe things about a year, he was perfectly cured, and remains ſo to this day without any return of the complaint, and can now attend his buſineſs, which before he could not, from the extremity of the pain. For thoſe conſtitutions that cannot ſo well bear the ſtrong acid of the crab apple, may be ſubſtituted in its room a jam or conſerve made of the blackberry in its unripe ſtate, while it is of a red colour ; let the juice or pulp be paſſed through a ſieve after the berries have been boiled in a covered jar ſet in a kettle of water for five or ſix hours over the fire ; to every quart of the pulp or juice, thus boiled, add two pounds of lump ſugar, boil and ſkim it, and ſo keep for uſe.—Doſe, a tea ſpoon full at night, or oftener, if the conſtitution will bear it.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

" When the Royal Captives entered Paris, it is not a little remarkable, that of the immenſe multitude aſſembled from Neuille to the Thuilleries, no one pulled off his hat to the King. The ſoldiers too did not appear under recovered arms, but, on the contrary, with their muſkets ſhouldered, thus ſhewing that they were not there to do honor to, but to aſcertain the ſurety of, the Royal Family.

"The triumphal car, covered with laurels, contained M. M. Drouer, Mangin, and Guillaume, who arreſted the fugitives.

"The King appeared tranquil; this is ſaid to be occaſioned by the conſideration, that he had not ſanctioned the decree precluding him to remove more than 20 leagues from the National Aſſembly."

[redacted] on the 17th June laſt, at her houſe in [redacted]fields, in her 84th year, the Right Hon. SELI[redacted]ſs-dowager of Huntington. She was born [redacted]1707, and was the daughter of Waſhington[redacted] Ferrers; was married, June 3, 1723, [redacted]s Earl of Huntington. Her Ladyſhip [redacted] widow 45 years; and ſo long has a fine buſt of her, by Kent, been placed on the tomb of her deceaſed lord, at Aſhby-de la Zouch, co. Leiceſter, where, by her will, ſhe has directed her own remains (dreſſed in the ſuit of white ſilk which ſhe wore at the opening of a chapel in Goodman's fields) to be depoſited in as plain a manner as poſſible; the coffin to be covered with black, and the officiating clergyman to receive 10l. for his trouble. Her very great religious concerns, as head of a very numerous ſect in Great-Britain and Ireland are left by will in the hands of committees for managing them in both kingdoms. Her religious principles have been long ſince known, and her unbounded benevolence bore the beſt teſtimony of the purity of her intentions, having in the courſe of her life, expended above one hundred thouſand pounds in public and private acts of charity. She has left 4000l. to be diſpoſed of in charitable gifts, at the diſcretion of the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir Richard Hill, the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, and her chaplain, Mr. Hawes, and a great part of her Ladyſhip's fortune for the ſupport of 64 chapels, which ſhe had eſtabliſhed throughout the kingdoms.

June 23. At Binfield, Berks, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. CATHARINE MACAULY GRAHAM. She was the youngeſt daughter of John Sawbridge, Eſq. of Ollantigh, Kent, and ſiſter of John S. Eſq. alderman of London. June 13, 1760, ſhe married George Macauly, M.D. Mrs. M. re-married, Dec. 17, 1778, the younger brother of the celebrated Dr. Graham, with whom ſhe retired to a cottage in Leiceſterſhire. She began her literary career with the "Hiſtory of England, from James I. to the Brunſwick line;" the firſt volume of which was publiſhed in 1763; the ſecond 1765; the third, 1767; the fourth, 1769; the fifth, 1771; the ſixth and ſeventh, 1781; and the eighth, 1783. "Thoughts on the Cauſes of the preſent Diſcontents, 1770." "A modeſt Plea for the property of Copy-right." Hiſtory of England, from the Revolution to the preſent Time; in a ſeries of letters to a friend, the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, 1778," 4to.—on which C. Loffi, Eſq. publiſhed Panegyrical "Obſervations" the ſame year. A treatiſe on the Immutability of Moral Truth, 1783," 8vo. "An addreſs to the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the preſent important Criſis of Affairs, 1775," 8vo. Her laſt publication was, "Letters on Education, 1790." 8vo.—The enthuſiaſtic devotion paid to her, as a favorer of liberty, by the late Dr. Wilſon, prebendary of Weſtminſter, by ſetting up a ſtatue of her, in the character of the Goddeſs of Liberty, in her life time, in the chancel of his church in Walbrook, which on his death was removed, is well known. "I looked to no purpoſe," ſays Mr. Pennant, in his 'Hiſtory of London,' p. 382, "for the ſtatue erected *Divæ Macaulæ*, by her doating admirer, a former rector which a ſucceſſor of his has moſt profanely pulled down."

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 20.

Tueſday laſt the ſhip Lark, Capt. Biſhop, arrived here from London.

On Capt. Biſhop's arrival in the Downs, Mr. Thomas Lang, his firſt mate, and two ſeamen, were preſſed, and carried on board the Buffalo man of war. The mate is an Engliſhman, but has been an inhabitant of this town 12 or 14 years, and has a family here.

ALBANY, Auguſt 18.

Extract of a letter from Sir Joſeph Banks, bart. Preſident of the Royal Society of London, to Samuel L. Mitchell, eſq. Secretary of the New-York Agricultural Society, dated Soho-ſquare, April 6, 1791.

"SIR,

"I ſhould not have ſo long omitted to thank you for your obliging letter of laſt autumn, and communications of the Heſſian-Flies, in their torpid ſtate, had I not found ſome difficulty in procuring an *Italian book, which gives an account of the various inſects deſtructive to the corn in the ſouth of Europe*, of which I thought it neceſſary to beg your acceptance, in order to enable you to ſee whether the deſtructive animal in queſtion, is a native of Europe.—*In England it does not exiſt; and no enquiry I have been able to make has hitherto given me reaſon to believe its exiſtence in any part of Germany.*

"By a ſight of the fly itſelf, I ſhall directly ſeem to know among what ſort of inſects it is arranged; and ſhould any analogy lead me to be able to ſuggeſt any thing likely to be of uſe in preventing its increaſe, you may rely on my ſparing no pains, on a ſubject that may lead to ſo deſirable a purpoſe.

"I have a copy of the Italian work which you will receive by the Swan, &c. &c."

ADDRESS,

From the National Aſſembly of France,

TO THE

Repreſentatives of the People of Pennſylvania,

In anſwer to one from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Pennſylvania General Aſſembly, voted the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature.

GENTLEMEN,

NEXT to the favorable ſuffrages of the people of France, from whom the National Aſſembly derive their powers, there could be no incentive better calculated to encourage them to proceed, until they have finally completed their labours, than the approbation of the Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania.

In the midſt of the perplexing ſilence of thoſe ſurrounding nations, who are blinded by prejudice or awed by deſpotiſm, it was grateful to the National Aſſembly, and affords a happy preſage, to hear, reſounding from afar, prompted by fraternal affection, the congratulatory voice of America.

We too are eſtabliſhing (under the conſtitutional authority of a king) that liberty which you have been able to ſecure under governments of a republican form:—

Liberty, not derived from chartered grants or privileges, which ſubverts by the introduction of hereditary diſtinctions, that equality of rank, which in the ſocial ſtate is the unalienable birthright of man: and which, encroaching on the ſacred ſovereignty of the people, by pretenſions founded on birth or adventitious rights, ſtill exhibits, on the bold and reſolute features of a regenerated nation, the ſcars of its ancient ſlavery.

A country, fit to receive and nouriſh the ſeeds of this precious liberty, was only to be ſought for in the trans-atlantick world:—'Twas there, amongſt an infant people, pure, and uncorrupt, that the higher virtues were to be found, ſuitable to carry into effect, thoſe ſpeculative truths, againſt which ignorance and habitual error have waged continual warfare;—Truths, which from the pride and arrogance of the feudal ſyſtem, have been diſdainfully inſerted in the liſt of Utopian opinions, fit only for the dreams of the philanthropiſt, and not for the practical purpoſes of government.—After the ſucceſsful experience of America, it was ſtill difficult to copy the example and introduce among the degenerated nations of Europe, this invaluable diſcovery of the new world; it required the enlightened energy and unremitting efforts of a numerous people, to ſupport a doctrine which was combated by ſuch powerful enemies, and oppoſed by ſuch inveterate prejudices. But at length the revolution is effected, and already do the rights of man, engraven on the moſt durable materials, adorn the temples of liberty in the two hemiſpheres.

France is fully ſenſible of the benefits ſhe has derived from the influence of your example: ſhe gratefully remembers that it was in the boſom of Pennſylvania, diſtinguiſhed for her wiſdom, that the legiſlators of America firſt announced to the world, the true principles of the ſocial ſyſtem.

May the citizens of that glorious and happy country, diſcover in the Decree of the National Aſſembly*, the ſentiments by which the firſt friends of their independence continue to be animated:—May this act of the people of France, more cloſely uniting the two nations by the kindred tie of congenial principles, encreaſe their mutual relationſhip, cement their intereſts, and perpetually recall to their recollection, that they are reciprocally indebted to each other for the recovery of their freedom.

By order of the
National Aſſembly of France,
J. V. Bureaux Puſy, Preſident.

Paris, June 6, 1791.

* For the Decree ſee our laſt Gazette.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31.

Laſt Sunday evening a ſtable in Laurel Court, near Spruce-ſtreet, was burnt. The exertions of the citizens, the weather being calm, prevented the flames from ſpreading. It has been ſuggeſted that this accident was occaſioned by ſparks from a ſegar, with which it has become very faſhionable for negroes, lads, and even children, to illuminate their mouths after dark—The ill policy of erecting wooden buildings in the heart of a populous city, is continually flaſhing on the public mind.

Four thouſand emigrants have embarked at Londonderry this ſeaſon, for the United States.

A bill has paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives, granting 1500l. for the relief of Dickinſon College.—A motion to add theſe words, "and of the Truſtees of the College, charitable School, and Academy of Philadelphia," was negatived.

The Empire of Ruſſia, according to the laſt and beſt geographical charts, contains 330,506 ſquare leagues, of which 263,349 are in a temperate climate, and 67,157 in a cold climate—ſo that the Ruſſian territories compriſe one 28th part of the globe.

By the laſt Georgia Gazettes, it appears that General Jackſon is canvaſſing the election of General Wayne. Mr. Jackſon has publiſhed a number of affidavits, to ſhew that bribery and falſe returns were among the expedients adopted to carry the election againſt him. In the preſentment of the Grand Jury of Chatham, this election forms the moſt conſpicuous article in the liſt of grievances. We may therefore expect there will be buſineſs for the committee of elections in the next Congreſs.

Some late paragraphiſts in the Engliſh papers have compared M. La Fayette to Cromwell—but with what juſtice, time will elucidate. Two years experience have however afforded no traits in his character and conduct to juſtify ſuch a compariſon, except his bravery and firmneſs. Among the numerous inſtances of patriotic intrepidity and conſiſtency, which the late criſis produced, this great character ſtands unrivalled—his promptitude and deciſion on this emergency, in taking ſuch meaſures as the ſoundeſt wiſdom, and moſt conſummate prudence could dictate, evince that the vigor of his mind, and his political reſources, are adequate both to the high ſtation he fills, and the moſt trying exigencies that can occur.

An eminent and experienced phyſician of New-York, whoſe obſervations appear in the Daily Advertiſer of that city of the 26th inſt. ſpeaking of the effects of ripe fruits in their ſeaſon upon the human frame, convinced of their ſafety and real utility, ſays, that he has never failed to recommend them even in thoſe caſes wherein they have been ſuppoſed to do harm.

They are eaſy of digeſtion, friendly to the ſtomach and bowels, and ranked among the moſt delicious cordials.

From their aperient and ſaponaceous quality, they temperate the bile, and any acrid humour in the firſt paſſages, and gently evacuate them; and by theſe means become THE BEST PRESERVATIVES AGAINST DYSENTERIES, which from an erroneous opinion they have been charged with being the cauſe of.

From a full perſuaſion of their good effects, I have always, ſays he, permitted their uſe in this complaint, and in putrid fevers, with ſucceſs; and once obtained the moſt ſpeedy relief to an elderly man at Newark, in the laſt ſtage of an acute and putrid Dyſentery, by a free indulgence of ripe peaches.

"It is for the intereſt of thoſe perſons who now poſſeſs the public ſtock, to turn their attention to commerce, and to give a helping hand to that branch on which their whole property depends: It is bad policy for them to retire on their 6 per cents. and to think that their intereſt will ſupport them. For if the monied men retire from trade, who is to carry it on? Or who is to pay the reckoning?—If they are all to live on the revenue, who is to furniſh the means?—If they are all to receive and none to pay, from whence is the money to ariſe?—If they are all ſtock jobbers, and none merchants, who is to ſettle with the Collectors?—If nobody calls on him, and his office is deſerted, it is needleſs to look to the treaſury, or depoſit notes in the loan-office. A few needy individuals in trade, are not equal to diſcharge the burden, and if the monied men deſiſt from lending a helping hand, and heave the buſineſs on the ſhoulders of others, it is probable the revenue will fall vaſtly ſhort of anſwering their quarterly demands. *Boſt. Ind. Chron.*

The ſums, ſtated to be the amounts of the balances of accounts againſt the United States, in reſpect to this ſtate and that of South-Carolina, are the whole advances of thoſe ſtates during the war, deducting certain ſums in paper-money, received by them from the Continental Treaſury. Theſe balances and ſums received by the ſtates, will form the aggregate expence of the purchaſe of freedom and independence.

Died at Breſt, on the 10th June laſt, the celebrated M. de la MOTTE PIQUET—a great loſs to the French navy.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Induſtry,	Bruſter,	Savannah
—— Fame,	Swaine,	Honduras
—— Ceres,	Ives,	Londonderry.
—— Active,	Egar,	Bayonne
Schooner Induſtry.	Stiles,	Cape-Francois

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21ſ 21ſ3 pr. £.	106¼ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12ſ4 12ſ5	62 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12ſ8 12ſ9	63¾ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20ſ6	102½ do.
Indents	12ſ6	62½ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15ſ6.	
Bank Subſcriptions,		185 Dollars.

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.

The MANAGERS of the

New-Haven Wharf Lottery,

HAVING ſold what Tickets remained on hand, *pledge themſelves* to the public, that the Drawing ſaid Lottery will commence, in the Repreſentatives' Chamber, in the State Houſe in New-Haven, on *Monday* the 12th of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

New-Haven, Auguſt 16, 1791.

☞ A few Tickets in the above Lottery (and the only ones now unſold) may be had of the Subſcribers, if ſoon applied for.

STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co.
Corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1791.

Charleſtown (Maſſ.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of ſaid LOTTERY preſent to the Public the following

SCHEME

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Conſiſting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	2500	Dolls. is	2500
1		1000		1000
15		100	are	1500
20		50		1000
20		40		800
20		30		600
40		20		800
60		10		600
70		8		560
80		6		480
2008		4		8032
2335	Prizes,			17872
4665	Blanks,		Deduction,	3:28
7000	Tickets,		Amount,	21000

☞ This Claſs will commence drawing on or before the 1ſt of September.

TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers in Charleſtown, and at the uſual places in Boſton.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY, } Managers.

Charleſton, May 25, 1791.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,

HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Maſſachuſetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the ſame place.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, *A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No. 10 to 31, both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled.* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No. 1 to No. 10, have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120
5842	Prizes.			
11658	Blanks.			
17500	Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is			87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in Ameriea) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchaſed of them in ſaid Lottery.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (taw 8w)

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, between Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Gayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap, } per. 100 rations.
One pound of candles,

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia, and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*